

METHOD AND DEVICE FOR PROVIDING CONFERENCES

CLAIM FOR PRIORITY

This application claims priority to German application
5 10238285.9, which was filed in the German language on
August 21, 2002, the contents of which are hereby
incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The invention relates to a method and a device for
providing conferences, and in particular, to a control
interface between an announcement/dialog function with
voice recognition functionality and a conference
management function.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

With the prior art, services for audio conferences are
part of the essential range of services offered by voice
switching networks. They are provided by the switching
20 centers of the network or even by network elements
external to the switching centers. The conference
function here is based on a combined function for the
audio stream of the participating conferees, which is
provided by a specific hardware unit with DSP capacity
25 (Digital Signal Processor).

In conventional cases, where the useful channel of a
connection is fed to the switching center, the conference
functions and the announcement and tone functions
30 required for these can be provided by peripheral devices
or external devices equipped with corresponding
functionality. If however the useful data is conveyed
outside the switching center in a packet network,
preferably at least one external conference system is
35 used for this. The system has interfaces with the packet
network for the useful data of the conference. The useful
data of the conference here is either the useful data of

the individual conferees or the announcements/dialogs and tones to be input as well as the combined signal to be distributed to the conferees, which is generated via at least one conference bridge. The external conference
5 system can also have a control interface with the switching center controlling connections in the packet network conveyed outside the switching center, in order to control the required basic functions during the conference or to initiate the interspersation of
10 announcements/dialogs and tones generated in the external conference system for example.

Conference services have a range of conference features, which can be differentiated and defined with respect to
15 the initiation and control of the progress of the conference:

There are, on the one hand, conference features with which users are included as participants by DIAL-IN
20 (dialing of the conferee into the conference) or by DIAL-OUT (calling of the conferee out of the conference), i.e. the conference process is characterized by the availability of the conferees (e.g. by connecting participants to the conference or the departure of
25 participants from the conference).

On the other hand, there are conference features which are characterized by the conference leader or the conferees of the controlled conferences. For example,
30 conferees can be connected, switched to silent or disconnected from the conference by a conference leader by means of appropriate DSS1 signaling (ETSI ADD-ON conference) or via an additional graphic control system on a PC-type terminal. These conference features
35 controlling the conference are often available to the Conference Service Operator, who can manage the

conference resources in the network and monitor the conference service.

With regard to videoconferences, which are increasingly
5 used in packet-based networks, the need for conference
control is increased by the participating conferees, who
increasingly wish to influence the image to be viewed.
This includes the selection of one or more participants
during the conference, voice-activated switching of the
10 image to the conferees speaking at the time, simultaneous
image availability for a certain number of conferees and
the additional insertion of documents.

Conversely, existing conference solutions inform the
participants currently in a conference about the
15 inclusion of a further conferee in the conference or the
fact that a conferee has left the conference by means of
conference tones and/or by means of generally few
conference announcements of corresponding content.

20 With regard to the initiation and control of conferences,
the following distinction is made between conference
services:

With the ETSI-ADD-ON conference, control is by definition
25 only possible in a local switching center. It is
initiated and controlled via conferee signaling
(numerical sequence control). It is primarily available
in TDM-based but also in packet-based networks, the
switching centers of which support conventional
30 participant signaling and can be initiated directly (AD
HOC).

The PRESET conference represents a compromise between AD
HOC initiation and a simultaneously predefined conferee
35 list.

The PHONEMEET conference is offered as a general network service (public conference). This service, which is very similar to the internet chat service but is much longer established, provides a Service Code, which can be used

5 to dial into a conference on a specific topic and have discussions with conferees who have already dialed into the topic. Conferees do not generally identify themselves and have no guarantee that they will be connected to a repeat joint conference when they dial in again. The

10 characterizing feature of such a service is that participants, who generally do not know each other, can have discussions in the public network. No control by conferees is required here and automatic monitoring of disruptive parties is also not available. Some network

15 operators have operators to monitor conference availability and the undisrupted progress of the conference, the operators identifying and isolating hostile disruptive parties by sporadically listening in.

20 Pre-reserved conferences are available as DIAL-IN, DIAL-OUT or MIXED DIAL-IN/DIAL-OUT conferences. They are particularly useful for business customers. One disadvantage is that pre-reservation and conference planning have to be carried out manually and there is

25 therefore no AD HOC availability.

For the purposes of completeness, reference should be made to conference services with Web-based operator interfaces (such as Siemens SURPASS WEBCONFER) and

30 TERMINAL conferences, which are supported according to certain signaling standards. The former can be booked and controlled via internet access. The advantage of Web-based control with Status Display is limited by the disadvantage of internet access with the possible

35 requirement of an additional terminal for the conference leader and lack of interaction with the conferees. TERMINAL conferences are for example conferences for

audio, video and data, which depend on the terminal functions and are possible with the specifications of the H.323 Standard (or even the SIP Standard), with which conventional terminals cannot be used. A central bridge is superfluous here. Major conferences with a large number of participants are not possible due to the limited performance of the terminals. A further disadvantage is the increased bandwidth requirement between conferees.

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Resources have to be made available in the network for all conference services. As conference services represent a cost-intensive investment for network operators, they are not made available to an unlimited degree in the network. This means increased control costs, and for interactions between the conference leader and the participants during the conference, the time and date of the conference have to be agreed, the availability of the conferees and the appropriate conference resources has to be established and participants have to be informed of the time and access authorization, to ensure the success of the conference.

Conferences which can be initiated on an AD HOC basis from experience have a control interface characterized by numerical sequence control of the telephony or a graphic control interface connected to a higher quality, intelligent, possibly additional, terminal, which set the limits for the sporadically immediate operability of any terminal. The system tones and announcements made available to the conferees only allow general conclusions about the progress and status of the conference. As far as pre-reserved conferences are concerned, in some circumstances significant manual interaction is required before the start of the conference. Such impediments make the deployment, use and success of conference solutions problematic.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to conference services for providing conference services such that operation and control is significantly simplified.

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One advantage of the invention is that a control interface is provided between an announcement/dialog function and a conference management function and a voice recognition functionality is also provided. This
10 considerably simplifies the preparation and operation/control of conference services. For example, the functional input via numerical sequences controlling the conference is no longer necessary, as the techniques based on the voice recognition functionality support a
15 user-friendlier dialog between man and machine. Input can therefore be easily corrected by participants or operators. Essentially operation is simplified for all currently known conference types in TDM and packet-based network environments, in particular for DIAL-IN, DIAL-
20 OUT, MIXED DIAL-IN/OUT, ETSI ADD-ON, PHONEMEET with/without operator monitoring, PRESET conference.

The conference functionality, in particular of conferences initiated on an AD HOC basis, is also
25 decoupled from participant signaling and made available at remote level (i.e. more generally in further switching systems possibly belonging to competitor network operators). Additional devices with graphic operator interfaces are not necessary and operator input is
30 minimized in respect of monitoring, booking and/or the procedural organization of conferences.

Another advantage of the invention is the positive impact on conference services. The ETSI ADD-ON conference
35 functionality is not only available and easy to operate in the local switching center, but also in any TDM-based or packet-based network through the use of techniques

based on (DTMF) voice recognition, to overcome the restrictions of participant signaling. Techniques based on voice recognition are advantageously used, when compressive coding methods are used particularly in packet-based networks, which do not guarantee disruption-free DTMF transmission. Booking and management processes for conference services can also be automated using corresponding IVR logic (Interactive Voice Response), such as recognition of disruptive parties and intercept initiation and control of follow-up activities by voice recognition mechanisms. Finally, simultaneous control of conference functionality by (DTMF) voice input by the conference leader and conferees is possible in an ongoing conference. This means that IVR dialogs can be forwarded for detailed status reports to individual or all conferees in an ongoing conference. Essentially ADD-ON, Dial-In, Dial-out, Phonemeet, MEET-ME and PRESET conferences can be achieved in combination with this concept.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention is described in more detail below using the figures below, in which:

25 Figure 1 shows the basic relationships in the network.

Figure 2 shows the interaction of the network elements during initiation and control of an active conference.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Fig. 1 shows the basic relationships according to the invention. According to one embodiment, there is a public TDM-based or packet-based, in particular IP-based network, in which at least one announcement and dialog function IVR, one conference management function KM and

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at least one conference function KF are available in order to provide user-friendly conference services.

Fig. 1 also shows, for example, 4 users B1 to B4, who
5 wish to take part in a conference. The 4 conferees are served and controlled by a switching system Vst. Fig. 1 also shows a number of mutually independent conference systems K, in which the conference function KF is operating. Interface devices MCU can also be seen to be
10 part of a conference system and these should be seen as the ends of the useful data streams from and to the conferees.

The conferees' useful data is switched through under the
15 control of the switching center Vst and fed to these interface devices MCU. The useful data streams are also combined here.

The conference function KF essentially represents a
20 conventional combined function of multiple input signals for audio or video signals. It also supports the distribution function for further information as well. The platform to be provided for this is characterized by telephony interfaces for adaptation to the network and
25 signaling as well as by DSP-based combined functions for the audio stream and where appropriate further functions for controlling video output (e.g. Voice Activated Video Switching).

30 Conference features such as DIAL-IN or DIAL-OUT are supported in conference connections by the conference function KF and their descriptive data is supplied via a control interface to a conference management function KM. The latter can intervene in a controlling manner at any
35 time in the configuration of an ongoing conference via this interface. The SNMP protocol is used for example as

the protocol between the conference management function KM and the conference system K.

There are conferees, who are distinguished in that their
5 input useful data stream is accessed before inclusion in
the combined conference signal and fed to an announcement
and dialog function IVR for a certain time for the
purposes of monitoring for disruptive activity or to
10 identify legitimate input controlling the conference
(e.g. by the conference leader). An announcement and
dialog function IVR can be permanently or temporarily
assigned here via a control interface S between the
announcement and dialog function IVR and the conference
management function KM.

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The announcement and dialog function IVR operates on at
least one separate device or if necessary even collocated
with the function KM described in more detail below on a
device VoxP. It is used for dialog management with input
20 recognition for the conference leader or the conferees,
with DTMF input, menu-driven dialog or preferably keyword
spotting in the natural dialog being used. The hardware
platform required for the announcement and dialog
function IVR is generally characterized due to the
25 performance required in public networks by telephony
interfaces, which undertake adaptation to the network
technology and signaling, as well as by hardware and
software, which carry out voice recognition tasks (e.g.
DSPs, voice recognition algorithms).

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The conference-specific dialog processes necessary for
the announcement and dialog function IVR are stored
appropriately on a content server CS, e.g. in the form of
VoiceXML scripts, which are produced based on the
35 conference configuration and give the complete dialog
sequence for the IVR system.

Fig. 1 also shows a conference management function KM, which is configured as a purely software function and which operates on a device VoxP. This monitors and supports the status of the conference systems K and their
5 ports generally and where necessary network-wide. A further important functionality is the reservation of conferences booked in advance, the prompt activation and monitoring/control of the conferences themselves and the generation of charge tickets, in particular with regard
10 to the reservation of resources in the network. Booking data and charge data and where necessary error indices as well as traffic and statistical data are stored on a database server DB by the conference management function KM.

15 According to another embodiment of the invention, the announcement and dialog function IVR has a control interface S with the conference management function KM, with which it is able to output booking data for a
20 conference or the initial conference parameters of an AD HOC conference to the conference management function for further processing. Conversely, the announcement and dialog function IVR receives information where necessary about the resource requirement, which can be covered at
25 present or for the intended booking period from the conference management function and where necessary charge information for configuring the dialog with the party ordering the conference/the conference leader.

30 The conference management function has an overview of the availability of conference resources, if necessary network-wide, and can therefore in particular support and reserve conferences, which extend over a number of conference systems (cascading) because of their size or
35 in the event of resource shortages.

Finally, for reasons of fail-safety, the database server DB, content server CS, conference management function KM, announcement and dialog function IVR and the conference function KF are at least duplicated. The functions do not
5 necessarily have to be set up on different hardware platforms. The IVR function and KM function in particular can be set up on different hardware platforms.

Fig. 2 shows the interaction of the network elements
10 during an active conference as an application of the method according to the invention.

An ETSI ADD-ON conference, for example, is assumed here. This is a spontaneously activatable major conference.
15 With the method according to the invention, the conference features of the ETSI ADD-ON conference can be taken away from a local switching center and supplied in a much more user-friendly manner. This requires the conference leader to have explicitly subscribed to the
20 service or to have implicit authorization for the service through their telephony profile. A functional limitation is that the conference cannot be set up from any existing party connection without a further request, i.e. the conference leader has to intend to call a conference when
25 initiating the connection.

If this condition exists, the conference leader calls a service call number of the network operator, resulting in connection to an announcement/dialog function IVR, which
30 verifies the leader's service entitlement and identifies the initially known conference data preferably in the natural dialog. The announcement/dialog function IVR verifies the initially requested data on the basis of available conference resources by accessing the
35 conference management function KM. If the required resources are available, the initial conference starts, where necessary after a charge notification has been

displayed and consent has been received for conference activation. This requires the conference parameters to be forwarded to the conference management function. The availability of the resources is verified here if
5 necessary during the course of the dialog using the conference management function KM and the conference resources can expediently be booked provisionally by the conference management function. The connection required to define the initial conference with the announcement
10 and dialog function IVR is canceled after a corresponding notification announcement has been displayed.

Once the conference parameters have been forwarded to the conference management function, the initial conference
15 starts via dial-out from at least one of the conference systems. The conference leader here is a designated first conferee and receives a corresponding notification announcement, until the next conferee is included. Further conferees are each included with corresponding
20 notification tones or announcements. The initial conference parameters can also contain DIAL-IN authorized user addresses, thereby allowing a combination of ADD-ON and MEET-ME conferences.

25 To control the conference further, the conference leader, designated as the first conferee, is connected with their input useful data stream from the start of the conference to a specific announcement and dialog function IVR at the same time. This searches the input stream of the
30 conference leader for specific key words (such as "conference operator") or a certain DTMF input. If one such is detected, the announcement and dialog function IVR activates the start of a dialog with the conference leader to identify new wishes on the part of the
35 conference leader arising during the course of the conference. Such wishes may for example be the connection of a further conferee, the isolation or disconnection of

a conferee, wishes relating to image configuration/videoconference mode, data input, formation of discussion groups, moving the conference leader between discussion groups in the conference, etc.

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In the simplest instance the conference leader's dialog can be heard by the other conferees, which has the advantage that said conferees are kept constantly informed about the progress of the conference. If this is not required, the announcement and dialog function IVR uses the control interface of the conference function KF to disconnect the conference leader from the conference for the duration of the IVR dialog for conference management purposes. Disconnected conferees can be shown a corresponding notification announcement.

The conference ends when the conference leader terminates the connection or with IVR dialog to terminate the conference, where necessary displaying the accrued charges, which can be stored via the conference management function for each section of the conference in the database.

Further developments of the method according to the invention in this embodiment are the passing of conference leadership to one of the conferees or control of the conference function (e.g. of the video signal to a conferee) by the conferees themselves, in the same way as the conference is controlled overall by the conference leader, in other words in particular by a search by the announcement and dialog function IVR and preferably in the natural dialog.

A further feature according to the invention in this embodiment is the automatic forwarding (CALL TRANSFER) of the first connection of the conference initiator from the announcement/dialog function IVR to the intercept/entry

point of the conference leader of the conference function
KF under the control of the conference management
function KM. This allows the conference leader to set up
the AD HOC conference in a manner which is user-
5 friendlier than the DIAL OUT procedure described above,
in which the connection initiating the conference service
is terminated.